

community? There are many ways for a retributive Providence to mete out justice to wrong doers; and none are more common than that which allows the untrustworthy, who are chosen to make up mobs, to turn their vengeance upon those who first employed them, and educated them in these deeds. We are willing the points here made, shall be tested in the future in this city.—*Wesleyan.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY.

The President elect left his home in Springfield, Illinois, this morning, to pursue his journey to Washington city, preparatory to entering on the duties of his office on the 4th of March next.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday, contained a special despatch from Springfield, of a semi-official character, announcing with precision, and in quite an ostentatious way, the departure and arrival of Mr. Lincoln and his escort, from point to point, beginning with Springfield. Special trains are to be provided, and none but such as have cards of admission (to be furnished by Mr. Woon, the manager of the performance,) can have passage on them.

The cavalcade will journey from Springfield to Indianapolis—thence to Cincinnati—thence via Dayton to Columbus, where it will arrive according to the programme in the Commercial, on Wednesday afternoon; perhaps the hour of arrival here will be 2 or 3 P. M., of Wednesday, instead of noon of that day. From this city the august party will depart on Thursday morning, passing from here via Newark to St. Louis, and thence to Pittsburgh—leaving Pittsburgh on Friday morning, the procession will go to Cleveland—leaving Cleveland on Saturday morning, it will reach Buffalo that evening, and remain over until Monday morning, the 18th, when it will take up its line of march for Albany, &c., until it reaches the Federal Capital.

In view of the present condition of the country, the result of the sectional triumph in the election of Mr. Lincoln, this grand display, the like of which was never known before in the journey of any former President elect, is, we think, quite out of place. If Mr. Lincoln was a wise and judicious man, impressed profoundly with the difficulties and dangers that surround our country, he would have remained at his home, until officially informed of the count of the votes for President by Congress, according to the constitutional provision, and of his election, and then with his private secretary, without any heralding or pre-announcement, taken the cars, and by the most direct route, and without display, have gone forward to the Federal Capital. But it appears that he is willing to allow himself to be made the subject of a triumphal march and grand display, not in harmony with the Republican simplicity of our fathers, and specially forbidden by the gloom and despondency, which now hangs over a distracted and divided country.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR AND SLAVEY AN OUTLAW."—John Brown of Ossawatimie.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THE BUGLE.

Non-subscribers need not decline receiving the Bugle, fearing that they will be called upon to pay for it. We send no paper—except gratis copies—unless paid for in advance. So we say to you of the above class, the paper is either sent to you as a gratuity by the publishers, or else paid for in your name by some friend.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

The readers of the Bugle will hardly expect from me a minute detail of the triumphal progress of Abraham 1st, from Springfield to his Capital. Indeed I feel as though it was hardly necessary for me to do more than report myself as in the train of his attendants.

HAPPINESS IN TRAVEL.

To look upon him, to ride on the same train with him, and to listen to his gracious speeches to the crowd, is honor enough for any man; and I feel almost like praying, "Let now thy servant depart in peace." I joined the royal cortege at Indianapolis, and therefore did not witness his affecting parting with the people of Springfield, when he resigned the pleasures of private life, and assumed the dignity and magnificence of presumed official position. As no reporters were admitted to the Presidential company except those who represented the leading newspapers in the country, you will readily conclude our number is but small, and the honor, of course, correspondingly great. Indeed, it has been so overpowering and so peculiar in its effects, that we have none of us been able to retain the full possession of our senses, but are hurried through a maze of intoxicating enchantment, exceedingly delicious, though possibly not healthy for the mind.

SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The wonderful wisdom of his Republican Highness was manifested in the speech he made at Indianapolis, and which will unquestionably bring the National difficulties to a speedy crisis, and cause matters to be comfortably arranged, so that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis can, on the same day, be inaugurated Presidents of the North and the Southern Confederacies.

YANKEES ALWAYS AHEAD.

The Yankees have always been able to beat the Brits in every thing in which they have tried to compete with them; and I venture to say that the Presidential Progress of Abraham 1st, from Springfield to Washington, has never been equaled by any Royal Progress in great Britain. A chosen suit accompanied his Republican Highness, as chosen members of the nobility accompany the occupant of the British throne. At every stopping place the military were in force to form an escort; and although in the number of our soldiers we may not equal France, I assert without fear of contradiction, that considering the difference in population in the two kingdoms, France never made for one of her kings so magnificent a military display.

THE USE OF IT.

At first glance such demonstrations may seem a little out of place for a civic chieftain to receive, but when it is remembered that this is the first National Republican triumph, the party will be excused for desiring to make a little fuss about it, and seeing that fess and feathers naturally go together, there is a propriety in this military display, and the more especially, as it will also serve

another purpose, by demonstrating to the South the tremendous military power of the North.

UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS.

You know, though your readers may not, that narrow escapes from railroad accidents have made me rather nervous about that mode of traveling. On nearly all of our roads there is such a recklessness manifested in regard to human life, that I consider a journey of five hundred miles as almost equal to running the gantlet; but on this occasion I feel perfectly safe, for extra precautions are taken to prevent all mischance to the valuable life that is on our train. Guards, with Union flags in their hands, were stationed every half mile of the road from Indianapolis to Cincinnati. And I have been informed that so perfect are the arrangements on all the roads to guard his precious person from harm, that he did not think it necessary to get his life insured before starting.

AT INDIANAPOLIS—CONFEDERATION.

At Indianapolis the President rode in a carriage drawn by four white horses, which fact I place upon record, seeing that the other reporters have done the same; all of us deeming it desirable to be as exact in chronicling the minutia of events, as are the reporters for Court journals in Europe. I may also add, that at the breakfast table at the Bates' House, when the President asked for some more fish—I believe it was white fish, at all events certain it was not black fish—he said to the servant who brought it, "I thank you," which response was noticed by all present as a remarkable instance of the graciousness of a great man to his inferiors.

LOVE BURLEIGH OUTDOES.

I have it from the reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial, that as the President was retiring, a call was made for his son, which—to quote the reporter—"Mr. Lincoln, who was an engaging smile, and a bow which was much more expressive than Lord Burleigh's nod could have been." Was not that wonderful? Not only more expressive, but much more expressive!

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Before we left Indianapolis two of the President's old Illinois friends took their leave of him, hugging him, and cutting off a lock of his hair as a remembrance. The scene was a very affecting, as well as a very singular one, for in this country, men hugging each other is rather a rare manifestation of affection. It was, however, very touching in effect, and almost as good as a play.

MORE WHITE HORSES.

At Cincinnati the President was drawn by six white horses. Having for him there the same colored horses they furnished him at Indianapolis, a discussion arose among the reporters whether the said white horses were to be regarded as typical of Death on the Pale Horse, or as shadowing forth the fact that the President elect belongs to "the white man's party."

AN EXPLANATION.

I find I shall make my letter too long if I give much time to the various places at which we stopped. The incidents at each were in the gross, and also in detail very much the same, presenting a grand civic and military display, and culminating in demonstrations of regal magnificence.

TWO TOUCHING INCIDENTS.

Permit me, however, before leaving Cincinnati to mention two incidents that occurred there, though unfortunately I was not an eye-witness to either. The first I copy from the note book of my friend of the Cleveland Leader. "A little girl was carried to the carriage, when she modestly handed Mr. Lincoln a single flower, and he in return stooped and kissed the child. The incident, so touching and beautiful, filled every eye with tears, and the effect was not lost on the hearts of any." Was not that indeed a touching and beautiful incident! Who would not have wept to see such a man kiss a child? We never read of anything equal to it in the history of American Presidents, unless it be that other touching incident of Frank Pierce giving candy to a little one.

I did not go to Pittsburgh, but I learned that he there kissed two children, which, of course, intensified the effect; this, combined with the emotion of the atmosphere, which outdid itself on that occasion, must have produced tremendous results, about which I have not dared to enquire.

ONE INCIDENT NOT SO TOUCHING.

As a counterpart to this, I will mention an incident that occurred in Cincinnati, illustrating the sad necessity to which a sensitive and appreciative nature is often subjected in coming in contact with rude and disgusting specimens of humanity. An old woman—I will not call her a lady—who based her time, partly said, "If I was a man, and was elected President, and couldn't go on to Washington and take my seat 'bout being gyarded like Lincoln, I'd stay to him."

For woman! what idea has she of the eternal fitness of things.

UNEXPECTED NEWS.

At Columbus the President received intelligence of his election. As this was wholly unexpected, I cannot too much exalt the manner in which he heard it, and therefore unite with the other reporters in saying, "He received it with much equanimity."

ALLIANCE AND LIMA.

Having staid over at Columbus, I met the party at Alliance on its way from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. We dined there, and being near an enemy's country, the Alliance *Zeus* appeared on guard, and thanks to their military display, no disturbance occurred.

When we took our seats to depart, and the whistle sounded, there were even brave hearts there that quailed, for only five miles from us, and directly upon the track, was the dreaded Lima; and inasmuch as you vituperative abolitionists had in campaign times denounced Lincoln as "a slave hound," and "a Constitutional hound," we apprehended the forcible stoppage of the train and the butchery of all on board. With remarkable presence of mind the engineer put on an extra head of steam, and we dashed by with such rapidity that we were not able even to see the hosts that had doubtless gathered there with evil intent. It was not, however, until we reached Cleveland that we felt perfectly safe, for we knew we were secure in the Forest City, though fugitive slaves might not be.

CLEVELAND.

Our reception in Cleveland was very cordial. And when I say that Goshorn and his son William was not treated better than Lincoln and his son Bob, I have said all that circumstance require, all that the power of language permits.

PROPOSED HUNTING EXCURSION.

I understood it was proposed to get up a fugitive slave hunt in Cleveland on the occasion of Lin-

coln's visit, so as to afford the President ocular demonstration, not only of the slavery, but the activity with which the Republicans there can go upon all fours; but the Union having been so recently saved by that process, it was thought to be a work of supererogation, and the President privately assured some of his leading men to that effect. He said that although he had had doubts about the fugitive-law-abiding disposition of Cleveland, those doubts were now dispelled, and he rejoiced to know that Cleveland to-day stood with him in the acknowledgment of the right of the South to an efficient fugitive slave law.

A MISHAP.

Being utterly exhausted on Saturday, I slept not only until the Presidential train had left, but until I lost my last chance of getting to Buffalo before Monday. If I overtake the President you shall hear from me again.

Yours,

A. TADY.

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE! CLEVELAND OFFERS A VICTIM!!! THE UNION STILL UNSAVED!!

Southern fury still burns, and the North shrinks before it. Cleveland has hastened with its proprietary offering. The slimy Dragon of Slavery lurks along the Ohio, more terrible than the Crocodile of the Ganges, and Northern Cities, like Hindoo Mothers, must toss their children into his insatiable jaws! Alarms must flame, and victims bleed—Juggernaut and the American Union alike are fed on human prey.

The following statements are condensed slightly from the Cleveland papers, a few additional facts being added upon reliable testimony.

A SKETCH OF THE CASE.

The Victim just offered in Cleveland was a young woman, lately from Virginia, secretly married a few months since, to a man now in Canada. Her father's account is, that she was brought into Pennsylvania in October last as a slave, but there—ad that she could not be held as a slave, and so left her mistress and fled to Cleveland. The kidnapper who claims her, says he lives four miles from Wheeling, Va., and that his name is Wm. S. Goshorn. The name of the poor unfortunate, is Sarah Lucy Tagley.

The manner of the arrest is thus detailed in the evidence of Col. S. A. Abbey before the U. S. Commissioner.

"I am one of the deputy marshals and assisted in the arrest of this girl. I went with J. H. Johnson, Lambert White and the claimant, to Mr. Benton's house on Prospect street, where she was. Mr. White and Mr. Johnson went to ring the bell and I went to the side door. I was followed by Mr. Goshorn; we rapped twice at the door, and the second time the girl came to the window and lifted the curtain, which she immediately let fall again and made some noise at the door, and the second time the girl came to the window and lifted the curtain, which she immediately let fall again and made some noise at the door and was, as I supposed, unbending. Mr. G. passed the window and she had, I supposed, recognized him. Thinking the door unbolted, I lifted the latch and pressed my shoulder against it somewhat, when it very readily came open. Mr. Goshorn went in, and I followed, and we both went into Mr. Benton's bedroom where the girl had fled. We then took her and put her into the carriage and the three others drove off with her, while I walked down town."

The Colonel, as appears from the above, was one of the parties engaged in making the arrest, and we understand that he has heretofore been regarded as a respectable man by the community in which he lived; indeed, it is asserted that his presence somewhat redeemed the character of the gang, and enabled them to effect a capture that would otherwise have been more difficult. The respectability which breaks open doors at unseasonable hours, chases a flying woman into the bedroom of her employers, and without regard to decency or propriety startles the terrified occupants from their slumber, and seizes its prey in the chamber and in the presence of Mr. Benton and his wife, is, to say the least, a very questionable sort of respectability.

On Mr. Benton's demand, a warrant was shown for her arrest, and on the assurance that she should be fairly tried, she was taken from the house, put into a close carriage and rapidly driven to the jail.

At the urgent request of Messrs. Spaulding, Riddle and Palmer, counsel for the girl, Judge Tilden issued a writ of Habeas Corpus, on oath of Wm. E. Ambush, that the girl was unlawfully held. The writ was served upon the Sheriff. On examination it was shown that there was no law or authority by which the Sheriff could hold a person charged with being a fugitive slave. If the Sheriff took charge of such a prisoner, he did it as a private citizen and could not use the jail. She was therefore discharged from his custody. Marshal Johnson then took charge of her, and proceeded with her to the United States Building. In crossing the Park a slight demonstration was made as if to rescue her; but nothing of a serious character. A few negroes were knocked down by the ruffianly deputy Marshals, of whom there were 35 or more. When near the Post Office another rush was made, and some colored men arrested and lodged in jail.

On the opening of the trial before U. S. Commissioner, BURNELL WHITE, affidavits were presented from JOHN and Wm. S. GOSHORN, certifying that the girl Lucy had escaped and was the said Wm. S. GOSHORN's property, etc., and a bill of sale presented.

Hon. R. F. Spaulding then made a statement, that he believed that the woman could be proven to be free, if time was granted to get evidence from Wheeling. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Hovey was commissioned to go to Wheeling, to procure evidence to show that she had been brought into Ohio by her owner. He returned a day sooner than expected, and the trial came off on Wednesday. The evidence went to show, that she really had escaped. After the statements were read, as procured by Mr. Hovey, Judge Spaulding surrendered his client to the slave catchers, and the Commissioner granted a warrant for her rendition to Virginia.

A LEGAL PARADE.

The Republicans of Cleveland got up a great parade of legal talent for the girl's defence, employing no less than three eminent advocates, who might, had their hearts been in the matter, have presented a strong legal opposition, instead of the sham defence they made. Although in such a case jury trial was inadmissible, yet that same safeguard of freedom, that test of legal justice, the writ of habeas corpus was resorted to. But for what purpose? It certainly told well for the philanthropy of Cleveland that when a fugitive slave was arrested in that city she should be brought before one of the most anti-slavery judges in the

State—Judge Tilden—on a writ of habeas corpus. The merits of such an act depends a good deal upon the question presented by the writ; and when it is seen from the character of the writ, the decision made upon it, and the admission of the claimant's counsel in relation to that decision, that the sole object of the issuing of that process was to determine whether the Sheriff and jailer could hold Lucy in duration inside the walls of the jail as well as outside, one is not disposed to praise very much this legal effort of Lucy's distinguished counsel. Writs of habeas corpus have been issued in Wisconsin for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and inasmuch as the Republicans of Cleveland have for the last ten years been affirming it to be unconstitutional, the testing of this question before Judge Tilden, might have been of some advantage not only to Lucy, but to all the fugitives of Cleveland, and would have afforded the Judge an opportunity legally to decide what his party have been continually asserting in their political meetings.

The Judge took from Saturday until Monday to fully investigate the important point he was called upon to decide. We shall not copy his decision here, seeing it can be of no earthly advantage to any alleged fugitive, and although it may be rounded to the possible honor of the "free, white, male citizens" of Ohio, that honor threatens to be swallowed up in the rendition of Lucy. The Judge quoted law after law; law positive, law amendatory, and law revoking, exhibiting a sea-saw-process by which Ohio jails have opened and closed their doors to the admission of fugitive slaves, until he felt constrained to settle down on the following decision, with which his opinion is closed.

"The order of the Court, therefore, is, that the Sheriff forthwith discharge this woman from her imprisonment in the jail. WHEN OUTSIDE OF THE JAIL, IF HE CHOOSES TO RETAIN HER IN HIS CUSTODY AS THE AGENT OF THE MARSHAL, IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE COURT TO INTERFERE WITH SUCH ARRANGEMENT."

The first sentence of the above is in reality the judicial decision of Judge Tilden upon the point presented for adjudication. All that proceeded it was but the rehearsal of the reasons and facts which influenced that decision. The concluding sentence of the above paragraph, and which is a trifle more lengthy than the first, is, extrajudicial decision upon a point not presented in the writ, not demanded at his hands, and which he was obliged to travel out of his record to reach. Why Judge Tilden gave this aid and comfort to the slaveholder, why he was thus officious in assuring the jailer of Lucy that although he must not confine her in the jail, he need not lose his clutch upon her when he brought her outside of the prison walls, is a mystery to which we can find no solution. His judicial decision amounted to nothing one way or the other; and it was a thousand pities he was not content to send it unattended on its way to posterity, instead of attaching to it an assurance that gave strength and comfort to the hounds that had seized poor Lucy. It would have been otherwise, perhaps, had he taken counsel of his heart rather than his head.

The manner in which the decisions—both judicial and extra-judicial—were received by the U. S. Commissioner and others interested in the case may be gathered from the following statements made during the subsequent trial.

Commissioner White said the law of Congress provides that Marshals may make any arrangement to keep a prisoner, and he had a right to do so. Judge Tilden has no control over the jail in this matter. The statute does not forbid the Sheriff's keeping the prisoner. I still think my mittimus was right in directing that the prisoner be detained in the County Jail.

The claimant has said that he wanted to see if the people of Cleveland would enforce the laws of the United States; that he did not care for her value. While she is detained by the Marshal's agent, a habeas corpus is issued, and she is discharged. He referred to the habeas corpus case of Bushnell, saying the Supreme Court refused it because the prisoner was in the hands of a competent Court. A Sheriff cannot take a vessel from the District Court until that Court was done with it.

Mr. Backus—May it please the Court, Judge Tilden did not discharge the prisoner at all, but said that although the Sheriff could not detain her as Sheriff, he had full power to act as agent of the Marshal in his private capacity.

A TEST QUESTION.

From the commencement to the conclusion of this case it was clearly apparent, as well as openly avowed, that the claimant did not so much care to recover possession of Lucy simply as a piece of property, as to make the question of her rendition one that should compel the people of Cleveland to belie all their anti-slavery professions, and bring upon them the curse that God pronounced on the serpent which tempted, but did not enslave, the Woman. The Western Reserve has, or had, perhaps we should say, a terribly anti-slavery character in the South. It was the home of the Junior John Brown and his companions, the City of Refuge for Coppoe and Merriam, a very Fort Moultrie of the anti-slavery garrison. If Cleveland, its chief city, could be captured, if the Palmetto of slavery could there be made to supplant the banner of freedom, glorious would be the slave-catcher's victory, and great the rejoicing throughout Slavedom.

Having received notice in advance of the purpose of Lucy's claimant, it would seem as though such notice ought to have raised up abolitionists by the thousand, and made every drop of Yankee blood boil to burst back the insulting defiance. But such was not the case. The professed abolitionists of Cleveland showed as little pluck as the Coon that came down at the first sight of Captain Scott.

The case presents some very remarkable features from which conclusions have been drawn that may, or may not, be correct. The actors seemed to have had their parts assigned and studied well. Each part was perfect in itself, and the combination formed a perfect whole; and had the performance of the tragedy been advertised by posters, it is not sure but the announcement would have been headed "By particular request." Some affirm their belief that the girl's whereabouts was communicated to the master by citizens of Cleveland, and that the order of her arrest and delivery was pre-arranged. Others go further, and insist that the girl was sent to Cleveland by her master, and he duly advised of all her movements; and that when the best time came for making the arrest, the time when Cleveland could be most easily humiliated, the girl was seized. These, it is true, are but speculations, but they have arisen in various and distant parts of the country, and without concert, and indicate a peculiar character in the incidents that suggest to different minds, speculations essentially the same.

Mr. Barlow, counsel for the claimant, used the

following significant language in his address to the Commissioner:

"In justice to the claimants, I will say that they are actuated by no mercenary motives, nor do they come to harass the prejudices of the North; their object is simply to test whether our declarations of being law-abiding citizens are true, and are really meant. Cleveland has come up to the work manfully, and no citizen has laid a single straw in the way, and those gentlemen from Virginia thank you for it, and it will satisfy them more than all else."

Commissioner White bore the same testimony in regard to this matter, most clearly indicating that the case was applied as a test. He says:

"These men want to know if the people will enforce the law—they care nothing about the \$600 or \$800. The people are in favor of the enforcement of the law, and I don't believe there are twenty men who would attempt a rescue. A delay will probably increase the feeling of devotion to law. The South does not believe a slave can be taken from this place, forming the belief from various meetings in a political canvass. This exhibition to-day shows that this talk was all owing to political excitement, and I wish to show that these people will continue faithful to the law,—that in spite of unfaithfulness in the South, we will maintain the law, and with a clear conscience bring traitors to punishment, if necessary."

The market value of Lucy was probably about six hundred dollars, and a proposition was made to raise twelve hundred for her redemption, or rather to buy off Cleveland's humiliation. The claimant was willing to sell her for that amount, but unwilling to sell her for that or any other sum, until she had been legally remanded to slavery, and delivered to him upon Virginia soil. Then, when the humiliation of Cleveland was accomplished, and Lucy had carried with her to the South the testimony of its subservience, those who were willing to pay twice her market value, might buy her free.

HOW MET.

It was evidently feared by those who had the legal management of the case, that Humanity would prove stronger than the fugitive slave law, and outraged Justice vindicate itself by direct process from the Court of "Higher Law." Hence there was any amount of affectionate recommendations to the people to keep the peace, and plaintive appeals for the due observance of law and order; the pleaders seemingly oblivious to the fact that the law to be observed was worse than any which the Emperor of all the Russias ever gave to crushed Poland, and the order to be maintained more fraught with death to the hopes of Humanity than that which "reigned in Warsaw."

On the day of the arrest Judge Tilden said, "I enjoin it upon all, and especially upon these colored persons, that they wait for the sure and certain relief which law can afford, and I hope that they will do their duty and remain quiet."

If "the sure and certain relief which law can afford" was to be understood to apply to the case in hand, the hope thus extended must have seemed to all hollow and baseless, for the expectation of bringing relief to a captive by and through the fugitive slave-law, is born of the saddest infatuation, and is a hope that is hopelessly insane. But if this "sure and certain relief" was to be distinctly prospective, to be brought about by a due course of Republican legislation when the fugitive slave law should be pruned of some of its least objectionable features, and so judicially done "that its efficiency should not be impaired," then too, this hope was hollow and baseless, and if Judge Tilden had been called upon to have given a reason for the faith in him pointing to "sure and certain relief," it is possible he could not have furnished it.

When the colored people were "especially" enjoined to wait for legal relief, it was a pity that some of this portion of Cleveland's population had not then and there asked the Judge if he was not aware that by the Dred Scott decision their citizenship was denied them, and that should they resort to law for redress, they would not be permitted to enter a U. S. Court as plaintiffs; and have informed him that it seemed—whether so designed or not—yet under the circumstances it seemed an insult to enjoin them to "wait for the sure and certain relief which law can afford."

In Judge Spaulding's concluding speech he said, "While we do this, in the City of Cleveland, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, and permit this poor piece of humanity to be taken, peaceably, through our streets, and upon our railways, back to the land of bondage, will not the frantic South stay its parried arm? Will not our compromising legislators cry, 'Hold enough!'"

Human rights are one the world over, and it is one of God's unchangeable laws that he who places a chain upon the limb of another, shall find the other end around his own neck. Had the Judge been as well versed in morals as in law, he would have perceived this truth, and not have imperiously asked the South to secure his rights in returning for the surrender of Lucy's. The very fact that Cleveland helped Goshorn strike down the God-given rights of that poor fugitive, gave the South new power to trample upon the rights of the North, new vantage ground upon which to rest the lever of oppression.

There are two ways of obeying a distasteful law, even by those who believe that the lower law is of more blinding force than the Higher Law. One way is, to submit with a sullen obstinacy, fighting the enforcers at every point, throwing difficulties in their way, and making them feel glad to leave as soon as possible, bearing with them as they go, an unmistakable conviction that their absence is better than their presence, and that if they do not soon leave they might suffer personal injuries as well as hear words of righteous indignation. The other way is that recommended by Daniel Webster, "to conquer your prejudices," and to obey "with alacrity" what even the Cleveland Leader calls "an unjust, oppressive, infamous, and unconstitutional law," to treat slave-catchers as gentlemen, and place yourself upon a level with such hounds by the treatment you extend to them, and the servility to their bidding. Cleveland chose the latter, and crystallized into actuality the empty, complimentary phrase of epistolary correspondence, "Your most obedient servant."

The father of the claimant of Lucy was so affected by the evidence of good feeling which was manifested upon the part of Cleveland, that he counselled obtained of the Commissioner permission for him to speak—a permission which probably would not have been granted to an abolitionist—he did so, and his speech, as afterward ticked into form by the reporter, is given as follows:

"He said language would not express his gratitude to the citizens for his treatment. His mission was an unpleasant one, but it may be oil poured upon the waters of our nation's troubles. I would the task of representing Virginia had fallen to better hands. The South has been looking

for such a case as this. I have no office to gain, I want to save the Union. We must do it if our servants will not. We have charged the North with enveloping away our servants—I hope God will forgive them. How pleasant it would be if I could come among you with this same girl as my servant, and enjoy your hospitality as I have now."

When he and his son were about leaving, they published the following card of acknowledgment, which is here placed on record as a part of the history of Cleveland's infamy.

FOR THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

ESS. HERALD.—Before leaving Cleveland for home, we feel it a duty to the citizens of Cleveland, as well as ourselves, to express our unfeigned gratitude for the uniform kindness with which we have been treated. Nothing but courtesy has been shown to us by all of your citizens, who have even shielded us from the insults of your colored population—as an instance of which we will refer to an incident which occurred this morning at the breakfast table of the Weddell House. A negro waiter refused to serve us, and upon the fact being made known to Col. Ross, the proprietor of the House, the waiter was promptly discharged, and ordered to leave the house.

We again thank you all.

Jno. Goshorn.

Wm. S. Goshorn.

Wheeling, Va.

Weddell House, Jan. 24, 1861.

FREE SPEECH DENIED IN CLEVELAND.

It is important to observe that the friends of Freedom, proposed a Convention in the City to protest against Slave-hunting, as well under Republican as Democratic prestige; and to expose particularly this last, and in many respects, most shameful outrage on Humanity, Justice, and the sacred Rights of Man, ever perpetrated in America. But for reasons best known to themselves, though easily guessed, the proprietors of the Halls and Houses used for similar gatherings, have peremptorily declined to allow such a use of them at this time. In justice to some of them, it might be said, pre-arrangements have prevented their use for an Anti-Slavery Convention at the time desired. But it is very doubtful whether even these would have been opened had they been at liberty. It is certainly hopeful, when even shame or mortification will induce a city or community to hold as far as possible its deeds of oppression and cruelty, from the public gaze.

AN INSULT TO CLEVELAND.

The spirit of this whole atrocity, is revealed in the following Editorial article from the Leader of the 22nd Jan.

"The appointment of the corps of special deputies, whom Marshal Johnson yesterday swore into office, was a gross insult to Cleveland, and is so considered by all the better portion of our citizens. They do not feel aggrieved that fifty-five men were appointed to preserve the peace, but that fifty-five men were appointed and invested with office, a majority of whom had no more idea of the duties pertaining to their post than to swing a club and knock down every colored man they could find. If deputies were to be appointed, why, in the name of all that is decent, could not men be called who had some respect for themselves and for the honor of the city, as well as for the strict enforcement of the law? If the call had been made, fifty, or one hundred, or one hundred and fifty business men could have been found who would guarantee to preserve the peace; and who would not have been themselves disturbers of the peace."

"Instead of this, what was done yesterday? One of these deputies struck a negro, not two feet distant from him, not with his fist, but with a stung shot. Another of these deputies knocked an unoffending negro down, and was in the act of striking him again with a club, when one of the city police stopped the blow. Others of the deputies, whose chief delight is to get into a fight, could not miss the 'glorious opportunity,' they therefore, would surround a quiet, unoffending negro, jeer, push and hustle him until he was forced to defend himself, when they would knock him down and arrest him. One party thus surrounded a colored man who was looking on the crowd, and hustled him until an officer arrested him (not them), and took him off to jail. We saw, ourselves, a deputy knock a man down with a club, (the man was running, with the rest of the crowd, away from the officers,) and then hit him another heavy and cowardly blow after he was down. A Democrat who was a witness of the scene, tells us that a party surrounded a colored woman, and teased and pushed her until she pulled a handful of snuff out of her pocket and threw it at them; instantly a score of deputies pounced upon her as if she was a wild beast, and bore her off to jail."

"Such are some of the official actions of these officers. In heaven's name, if we are to have an infamous law forced upon us, let it be done in a christian manner, and not by rogues who will cram it down our throats as they would a brother fighter's teeth. Some of these men have been inmates of our jails and prisons."

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE.</